FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Vol. XV, No. 778
Published Weekly
September 22-28, 1955

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Week in Headlines

International

Bulganin said acceptance of Eisenhower arms blueprint exchange plan depended on U.S. agreement to arms reduction, A-weapons ban.

Western Big 3 reaffirmed policy against recognizing East Germany.

Egypt announced arms-for-cotton barter deal with Czechoslovakia.

Lonardi became Argentine Pres.

United States

Pres. Eisenhower hospitalized after a "moderate" heart attack; physicians optimistic of his chances for full recovery.

Senate subcommittee held hearings on Govt. security program.

Mississippi jury cleared 2 men of murder of Negro youth for alleged insult to white woman.

WORLD AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT

Bulganin Replies to 'Ike'

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin told U.S. Pres. Eisenhower in a letter Sept. 19 that, "in principle, we have no objections" to the Eisenhower plan for an exchange of military blueprints and mutual aerial inspection of arms installations.

But Bulganin outlined several qualifications in his letter, which was made public by the White House Sept. 23. Bulganin had sent copies of the letter to Premiers Sir Anthony Eden of Britain & Edgar Faure of France. [See p. 261B1]

Bulganin said that the information exchange envisioned by the Eisenhower proposal (first advanced at the Big 4 summit meeting in Geneva) would be "necessary" at "a definite stage" of the disarmament program. "It would be better, however, if such information . . . were submitted by all states . . . to the international organ of control & inspection, concerning the creation of which we should reach an agreement." [See p. 245D2]

Bulganin said that "to avoid misunderstandings, it is self-evident that information on all kinds of armaments, conventional as well as nuclear, must be submitted." This "would become significant only if agreement is achieved on the reduction of armaments and on taking measures for the prohibition of atomic weapons," he said.

Asks Inspection of Allied Bases

Regarding aerial photography, Bulganin said he did not doubt that Pres. Eisenhower was "guided by a legitimate desire to create confidence that neither of our 2 countries would be subjected to attack by the other."

"However, let us be frank to the end," he continued. "Under present international conditions both our countries are not acting singly. The U. S. . . . heads all military groupings which exist in the West & in the East, and . . . their armed forces are stationed not only on American territory. . . . The armed forces of several states are organically connected with the military forces of the U. S. through inclusion under a single command. Under these conditions, the USSR . . . has united militarily with several allied states."

Bulganin said that "it is perfectly self-evident that aerial photography should also be extended to all armed forces & military installations [in] those other states." But he asked whether other countries would permit aerial photography.

Bulganin said: "All this shows that the problem of aerial photography is not a question which, under present conditions, would lead to effective progress toward insuring security of states & successful accomplishment of disarmament. This conclusion is suggested by the fact that your proposal, unfortunately, does not mention the necessity for reduction of armaments & prohibition of atomic weapons."

Urges Soviet Proposal

At the start of his letter, Bulganin said that a ban on atomic weapons & agreement on arms levels & on the question of international control would "create a solid foundation for further work" toward an "acceptable system of disarmament."

But, he continued: The renewed meetings of the 5-nation UN disarmament subcommittee "so far have not yet produced those results for which you & I were fully entitled to hope. . . . The delay is occasioned to a considerable degree by the fact that the members of the subcommittee . . . do not know the position . . . of the U.S. with regard to those provisions which we had all the grounds to consider as agreed." "We feel that the main problem [is] . . . to look for ways which would permit us to move the problem of disarmament away from dead center. . . ." [See p. 294D1]

Stassen Presses U.S. Plan

Harold E. Stassen, U.S. representative in the UN disarmament talks, reported to Pres. Eisenhower in Denver Sept. 16 and told newsmen later that the "odds are" the USSR would accept the Eisenhower plan for an arms-blueprint exchange & mutual aerial inspection. He said the Russians were making an "intensive, serious & thorough" study of the plan and asking "intelligent questions." [See p. 294G1]

Stassen told the UN subcommittee Sept. 13 that the U.S. hoped the UN Gen. Assembly unanimously would endorse the Eisenhower plan at the session starting Sept. 20.

At the Sept. 19 subcommittee meeting, the USSR called on the West for a proof of good faith to match the Soviet decision to give up its base at Porkkala, Finland [see p. 310F1]. Stassen replied by asking about other Soviet bases in the Baltic area and pointing out that the U.S. had cut its wartime armed strength of 11½ million to a pre-Korea low of 1.4 million.

(British State Min. Anthony Nutting submitted to the UN subcommittee Sept 15 an outline of Eden's plan to test a joint reporting & inspection system in selected areas of Europe where NATO & Communist forces were close. Eden had proposed this at the Big 4 summit meeting. Nutting emphasized that it would be a "curtain-raiser" to disarmament.) [See p. 294F1]

Molotov Backs All Plans

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov told the UN Gen. Assembly Sept. 23 that the USSR still was studying the Eisenhower arms plan, which was "an expression of a sincere desire" to make progress toward disarmament. At the end of his speech during the Assembly's general debate, Molotov introduced a formal resolution endorsing all efforts toward disarmament made to date, including the Eisenhower plan.

In his speech, Molotov made what U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles later called a "serious misquotation & misinterpretation." Molotov quoted Dulles as saying before the Assembly Sept. 22 that "limitation of armament is virtually unattainable." Dulles' words: "Long experience makes it apparent that when there is a sense of insecurity & when arms consequently seem needed, limitation of armament is virtually unattainable." [See p. 269C-D1]

Dulles for Geneva 'Spirit'

Dulles, in his opening statement Sept. 22, said the entire world would gain if the "spirit of Geneva" became permanent.

"The summit meeting, if it is to be historic rather than episodic, must

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usher in an era of peaceful change," Dulles said. "It will not be an era of placidity & stagnancy, in the sense that the status quo, with all its manifold injustices, will be accepted as permanent. It will be an era of change, and it will have its strains & its stresses. The peoples & governments will renounce the use of war & subversion to achieve their goals. They will accept orderly evolution toward the realization of legitimate national aspiration. . . . They will increasingly respect human rights & fundamental freedoms."

Dulles said a Germany that remained divided was "a crime against nature." He repeated Western assurances that a unified Germany in NATO would not be a threat to "others," and he repeated Western willingness "to advance some over-all plan of European security which would give the USSR substantial additional assurances." Dulles expressed hope that the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers meeting in Geneva in October would produce agreements on German unification, and he asserted that Soviet actions on international communism & in the satellite countries would be "a barometer of the Soviets' real intentions." [See pp. 280F2, 239D-F2]

Canadian Sees Progress

The Canadian delegate to the UN disarmament talks, Health & Welfare Min. Paul Martin, told the Gen. Assembly Sept. 26 that there appeared to be some degree of agreement in sight, although "early decisions" should not be expected. Canada was more hopeful about disarmament "than at any time in the past 10 years," he said. [See pp. 311C2, 287A3]

New USSR Atom Blast

The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. announced Sept. 24 that the USSR had set off a nuclear explosion in the past few days. The AEC said this indicated a "continuation of Soviet tests of nuclear weapons." [See p. 263B3]

(Foreign correspondents were taken Sept. 20 on a tour of the atomic-powered electricity plant near Moscow.) [See pp. 302D2, 294C2]

Yeh Speech Causes Walkout

Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov, Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon & representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland & Ukraine walked out of the UN Gen. Assembly Sept. 28 during a speech in the general debate by Natl. Chinese Forgn. Min. George K. C. Yeh. [See p. 311C2]

Yeh told the Assembly that the "Soviet peace drive is not, in fact, peaceful in intention; it is a form of war." Yeh added that "if the international situation has shown any sign of hope, it is the product, not of Soviet good will, but of the policy of strength adopted by the free world." [See p. 182G1]

(U. S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. announced Sept. 26 that the U. S. would support the application for UN membership presented that day by Spain [see p. 153F3]. Fed. [West] German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano said in New York Sept. 27 that his government would not ask for UN membership until Germany was unified.) [See below]

GERMANY

West Repeats German Stand

U. S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan & French Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay met in New York Sept. 27-28 to prepare for their meeting with Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov in Geneva Oct. 27. [See p. 269E-F2]

The 3 Western ministers conferred with Molotov on arrangements for their October talks, and Fed. (West) German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano joined the Western talks Sept. 28.

Before meeting with von Brentano, the 3 Western ministers issued a statement reaffirming that the Bonn Govt. "is the only German Govt. freely & legitimately constituted & therefore entitled to speak for Germany as the representative of the German people in international affairs." The 3 ministers said their governments "do not recognize the East German regime nor the existence of a state in the Soviet Zone."

Referring to the agreements between the USSR & East Germany, the 3 ministers said "these agreements cannot affect the obligations or responsibilities of the USSR under agreements & arrangements between the 3 powers and the USSR, which remains responsible for the carrying out of these obligations." The 3 ministers repeated "that the final determination of the frontiers of Germany must await a peace settlement for the whole of Germany." [See p. 309B1]

(Bonn disclosed Sept. 22 that it had asked the 3 Western powers to issue a statement reaffirming their position on Germany.)

To Push Unification

A communiqué issued by the 3 Western ministers after their talks Sept. 28 said they had agreed to give priority in the October talks with Molotov to "the reunification of Germany, within the framework of a plan for European security." The 3 ministers reportedly approved an arrangement under which NATO members that so desired could join in guaranteeing the USSR & its satellites against an attack by Fed. Germany. European countries outside NATO would be asked to participate, and the Soviet bloc would be asked to guarantee the West against an attack by East Germany. [See pp. 245E1, 239E-G2]

Bonn-USSR Ties Approved

The Fed. (West) German Bundestag (lower house) unanimously approved establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR Sept. 23.

German Prisoners

Bonn officials disclosed Sept. 22 that Chancellor Adenauer had submitted the following information on German prisoners during his Moscow talks: 1,150,000 Germans were missing & unaccounted for on the Eastern front after World War II. Most of them were presumed dead, but letters from German PWs led West German officials to establish that there were at least 85,000 German PWs in the USSR as of 1950. By 1955 German officials felt that they had certain evidence about 10,000 prisoners. [See p. 301D-E3]

Approval by the Bundesrat (upper house) was not required. (The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet voted approval Sept. 24.) [See p. 301B1]

Opposition leader Erich Ollenhauer told the Bundestag his Social Democratic Party approved the agreements Adenauer reached in Moscow, but it was "fully maintaining our opposition to the foreign policy conducted until now by the Fed. Govt. Our agreement is not . . . a demonstration of confidence in the future foreign policy of the Govt." Ollenhauer said that Adenauer's policy of bringing about reunification of Germany through alliance with the West had resulted in a Soviet triumph since Fed. German membership in NATO & WEU had not forced the USSR to abandon East Germany [see p. 240A2]. A Social Democratic caucus Sept. 20 agreed that the Moscow accord on the release of German prisoners forced the Social Democrats to approve Bonn-Moscow ties.

Adenauer Warns Vs. Eastern Ties

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, reporting to the Bundestag Sept. 22 on his Moscow talks, warned "3d powers" that his Govt. would continue to regard establishment of diplomatic relations with the East German Govt. "as an unfriendly act because it would serve to deepen the division of Germany." (The Soviet bloc & Communist China were the only countries currently having diplomatic relations with East Germany.)

(The East German Volkskammer [Parliament] approved the new treaty with the USSR Sept. 26, when it also amended the East German Constitution to provide for national armed forces.) [See p. 309B1]

USSR OKs Prisoners' Release

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet approved Sept. 28 a decree releasing 9,626 German war prisoners.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1955 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

8,877 would be freed unconditionally & returned to their homes in East & West Germany; 749 others would be handed over to the 2 German governments to be dealt with under local laws. The Russians said they could not be freed unconditionally because of the "special gravity" of their offenses against the Soviet people. [See p. 309F-G2]

(4 Germans, including an ex-soldier, arrived at a repatriation center at Friedland Sept. 20. They were the first to be freed since the Adenauer-Bulganin accord.) [See p. 294B1]

The Fed. German Refugee Ministry announced Sept. 24 that "refugees & homeless foreigners have no grounds for concern that they will be returned to their native lands. Their right to asylum & protection against their forcible expulsion is assured." The statement did not mention the USSR, but it was interpreted as a reply to the Soviet claim that 100,000 Soviet citizens were in West Germany. [See p. 309D3]

4 Powers Free Raeder

Erich Raeder, 79, German naval commander in World War II, was released from Spandau Prison near Berlin Sept. 26 by order of the U.S., Britain, France & the USSR. Sentenced to life imprisonment at the Nuremberg trials, he was freed because of advanced age & poor health. [See Vol. VI, p. 315C]

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt to Accept Red Arms

Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser announced Sept. 27 that Czechoslovakia had signed a barter agreement the week before to exchange all kinds of Czech arms in return for Egyptian cotton. Egypt, meanwhile, informed Britain that Egypt had decided to accept a Soviet offer of arms aid. [See p. 285G2]

Speaking at a military exhibition in Cairo, Nasser said the Czech agreement was on "a purely commercial basis" and "will not create Russian or Czechoslovak influence in the Middle East or Egypt." "We will never attack or threaten anyone else, but the Western powers have refused to give us arms for defense." Nasser said that Egypt had applied to the West, "but all we got were demands." [See Vol. XIV, p. 257E3]

(U.S. sources at UN hq. said Sept. 27 that the U.S. had rejected an Egyptian request in June for jet bombers, heavy tanks & artillery & naval craft because the U.S. feared that such heavy equipment would alter the balance of forces in the Middle East. In 1954 Egypt declined to sign a mutual-security agreement with the U.S. under which U.S. arms could not be used for aggression.)

Nasser said that Egypt had rejected offers of Western arms "at the expense of our freedom" and that the U.S. & Britain were annoyed "at our success in procuring arms." [See p. 261F3]

U.S. & Britain Confer

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles & British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan issued a joint statement in New York Sept. 28 asserting that the U.S. & Britain "have for some time been in close consultation with each other [and] with other governments" regarding "arms supply policies in the Middle East." The U.S. & Britain were in "complete harmony" on the subject and based their policies "on the desire, on one hand, to enable the various countries to provide for internal security & for their defense, and on the other, to avoid an arms race which would inevitably increase the tensions in the area."

A British spokesman said the USSR was included in the reference to "other governments" and that the joint statement was made "to correct the false impression that the U.S. is going to offer arms to Egypt to forestall the USSR in supplying them." The spokesman also denied reports that Britain had protested "such action by the U.S."

Allen to Middle East

George V. Allen, U.S. Asst. State Secy. for Near Eastern, South Asia & African Affairs, left Washington by air for Cairo Sept. 28 for talks with Nasser. He also was scheduled to visit Lebanon & Greece "to discuss current problems." State Secy. Dulles, who returned to Washington from New York that day, said Allen's trip was "only a more or less routine visit." Dulles said he had discussed the sale of arms to Egypt in a talk with Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov in New York Sept. 27 "as part of a general review of world matters." [See p. 285B1]

Facts on Cyprus

Cyprus, 40 mi. off the Turkish coast, is predominantly Greek in population & culture. 1/5 of the 500,000 population is of Turkish descent. Cyprus belonged to Turkey 1571-1878, when it was ceded to Britain, which made it a Crown Colony in 1925. Since World War II, the Greek majority has urged "enosis"—union with Greece through a plebiscite. [See Vol. VII, p. 85J]

Harding to Cyprus Post

Britain appointed Field Marshal Sir John Harding, 59, Imperial Gen. Staff Chief, as Governor of Cyprus Sept. 25. He replaced Sir Robert Armitage, who became governor of Nyasaland. Harding also was named commander of British forces on Cyprus. Gen. Sir Gerald Templer, who was to succeed Harding as Imperial Staff Chief Nov. 1, was to assume the post before then.

(The UN Gen. Assembly upheld Sept. 23 its Steering Com.'s decision to shelve discussion of the Cyprus issue. The Assembly vote: 28-22, with 10 abstentions.) [See p. 311A3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Suffers Heart Attack . . .

Chances for Recovery 'Good'

Pres. Eisenhower, 64, was stricken with a heart attack Sept. 24 while on vacation in Denver. Medical experts Sept. 25 called his condition "satisfactory," and by Sept. 26 his chances for recovery were pronounced "good."

The President's illness brought up the possibility of delegating Presidential powers—presumably to Vice Pres. Nixon. But Nixon & other Admin. leaders who discussed the problem avoided any immediate decision in hopes that Mr. Eisenhower would be well soon.

The possibility that the President's condition would keep him from seeking a 2d term was a further cause of concern to GOP leaders, and it was reported that Democrats were revamping their political strategy accordingly.

First Reports Contradictory

The President became ill during the night of Sept. 23-24 while he was vacationing at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John S. Doud, in Denver.

Actg. White House Press Secy. Murray Snyder, disclosing this to reporters at 8:15 a.m. Sept. 24, said that Maj. Gen. Howard M. Snyder, Mr. Eisenhower's personal physician, had been called during the night to treat the President for a "digestive upset."

At about 2:30 p.m. the President, with some assistance, walked from his 2d-floor bedroom in Mrs. Doud's home to a car and was driven to Fitzsimmons Gen. Hospital in Denver. There he was placed in an oxygen tent, and several leading medical experts were rushed to his bedside.

At about the same time the White House spokesman told newsmen that Mr. Eisenhower had suffered "a mild coronary thrombosis." About an hour later Press Secy. Snyder read a bulletin in which Dr. Snyder reported that he had found "the first symptoms of a [coronary] occlusion or thrombosis at 2:45 a.m." Sept. 24. But at about 5:15 p.m. it was announced that the President's illness had been diagnosed at the hospital as a "mild coronary thrombosis" with no "occlusion."

Medical Experts Optimistic

Dr. Paul Dudley White of Boston, one of the U.S.' leading heart specialists, & Col. Thomas M. Mattingly, heart specialist of Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, arrived in Denver Sept. 25 to aid physicians already attending Mr. Eisenhower. They announced at 4 p.m. Sept. 25 that the President's illness was "a moderate attack of coronary thrombosis

without complications" and that "his present condition is satisfactory."

White said Sept. 26, after further examinations, that Mr. Eisenhower's chances for complete recovery were "reasonably good" and that, barring complications, he "conceivably" might be well enough in 2 weeks to confer with Admin. leaders and in 2 months to resume normal work.

White had indicated before leaving Boston Sept. 25 that, on the basis of his experience with similar heart ailments, "another term for Pres. Eisenhower is quite conceivable." He refused to speculate about this any further Sept. 26. But White said Sept. 25 & 26 that Mr. Eisenhower's recovery would depend on possible but unexpected complications during the first 2 weeks after the attack. White declared Sept. 26 that "the President's condition is so satisfactory" that he (White) felt justified in returning to Boston the same day.

Beginning Sept. 26, the oxygen tent was removed from the President at lengthening intervals while he was awake. As he gained strength, Mr. Eisenhower spent his time listening to recorded music. His wife & son, Maj. John S. Eisenhower, quartered in the hospital across the hall from the President's room, visited with him frequently until Sept. 28, when Maj. Eisenhower flew back to his Army duties at Ft. Belvoir, Va. and left Mrs. Eisenhower to stay with the President.

Powers Problem Unsettled

Pres. Eisenhower's illness raised again the unsettled problem of how a President's powers & duties were to be discharged if he were incapacitated. The Constitution provided that:

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers & duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President & Vice President, declaring what officer then shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

Some Constitutional experts said the above language made it unclear whether a Vice President, superseding a disabled President, would remain in office even after the latter retained his health.

There were 2 cases of U.S. Presidents incapacitated for a relatively long time: James A. Garfield, shot July 2, 1881, died Sept. 19. Woodrow Wilson suffered a stroke Sept. 25, 1919, was partially paralyzed and unable to attend a Cabinet meeting until Apr. 1920. In neither case was Presidential power assumed by the Vice President during the President's inability to act.

Ex-Pres. Truman declared Sept. 28: "No President can delegate his powers to others." "The man holding the office of President is the only one who can act officially in that capacity."

Exercise of Powers Discussed

Mr. Eisenhower's illness posed a Constitutional question: who would exercise the President's powers if he were incapacitated for a long, indefinite period? The Constitution was considered unclear on this point, and precedents involving previous Presidents had not resolved the issue. [See Col. 1D-G this page]

White House aides asked the Justice Dept. Sept. 25 to take up legal issues involved if it were considered necessary to delegate some Presidential powers. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., vacationing in Spain, left Madrid by plane Sept. 26 and arrived in Washington Sept. 27 to discuss the matter. But Brownell said Sept. 27, after conferring with Admin. leaders, that it might not "be necessary to deliver a legal opinion" because "the news" about Mr. Eisenhower's condition "is encouraging."

White House advisers agreed that such a ruling might be delayed or completely avoided since no pressing business currently required the President's attention.

Nixon Vs. Assuming Powers

Vice Pres. Nixon canceled a series of political speeches he had planned for October in order to be in Washington to do the extra work thrust upon him as a result of the President's illness. Nixon announced Sept. 26, after conferring with Presidential advisers, that he was calling a Cabinet meeting for Sept. 30. He also was to preside Sept. 29 over a previously-called Natl. Security Council session. Authority to call such meetings during Mr. Eisenhower's vacation had been given Nixon & Asst.-to-the-President Sherman Adams by Pres. Eisenhower before the latter left for Colorado.

Nixon was said to oppose any move making him "acting President" or providing for delegation of Presidential powers. It was reported that Nixon & other Admin. leaders felt day-to-day Govt. business could be conducted satisfactorily under established procedure. Nixon Sept. 28 signed "in behalf of the President" several minor documents which were "ceremonial" rather than legal.

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) conferred with Nixon Sept. 28 and said he agreed no emergency measures, special Congressional session or delegation of Presidential powers seemed needed.

2d-Term Boom Continues

Mr. Eisenhower's illness apparently failed to end hopes of many Republicans who wanted the President to seek a 2d term. GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall, who had said Republican Party plans were based on the assumption that Mr. Eisenhower would run, insisted in New York Sept. 26 that there was "no change as far as I am concerned in campaign plans & strategy" for 1956. [See p. 303E3]

Few of 115 GOP leaders polled by the AP Sept. 28 were willing to say whether they thought the President should run. Most called it too early to tell, but several said they thought Mr. Eisenhower must retire.

Democrats in general refused any political comment, but all expressed hope for the President's early & complete recovery.

Messages Offer Sympathy

Messages of sympathy & hope for Mr. Eisenhower's recovery were sent to Denver & Washington by thousands of world leaders & private individuals, including British Queen Elizabeth, British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden, Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, Soviet Communist leader Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Pres. Klementi E. Voroshilov, Pope Pius XII, Yugoslav Pres. Tito, UN Gen. Assembly Pres. José Maza of Chile, West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Australian Prime Min. R. G. Menzies, Austrian Pres. Theodore Koerner, Norwegian King Haakon, Belgian King Baudouin, Swiss Pres. Max Petitpierre, Irish Prime Min. John Costello, U.S. ex-Pres. Truman, titular U.S. Democratic Party leader Adlai Stevenson.

Special prayers for Pres. Eisenhower were offered in houses of worship throughout the world.

Stock Prices Fall

News of the President's heart attack caused prices on the N.Y. Stock Exchange & other securities exchanges throughout the world to drop Sept. 26 in the worst break since 1929.

7,720,000 shares were traded Sept. 26 on the N.Y. exchange—greatest one-day volume since July 21, 1933. After hitting an all-time high Sept. 23, leading stocks Sept. 26 declined 4 to 8 points a share. (U.S. Gypsum, off 33¼, closed at $282.50.) The drop represented an estimated loss of $14 billion (about half the amount that had been gained in the 1955 boom), compared with $16 billion lost in the entire month of Oct. 1929. The Dow-Jones industrial average closed down 31.89, biggest decline since the 33.33 drop of Oct. 29, 1929.

But prices headed upward again in a less active market the next 2 days, and by the Sept. 28 closing, the Dow-Jones average had recovered 53% of the loss. [See p. 184F3]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower suffered his heart attack after 6 weeks of vacationing in Colorado. Most of his time was spent in Denver, where he played up to 36 holes of golf almost every day but avoided over-exertion by traveling in a golfmobile. He also made 2 visits (the last one Sept. 19-23) to fish, paint & relax at Axel Nielsen's Buyers Peak ranch. [See p. 280E3]

. . . The President Sept. 17 invited 139 educational, Govt. & athletic leaders to attend the Sept. 27-28 President's Conf. on the Fitness of Amer-

ican Youth, but the conference was canceled after Mr. Eisenhower became ill. [See p. 297D2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 15 proclaimed Nov. 6-12 as American Education Week. . . . Pres. Eisenhower's appointment of Commerce Undersecy. Walter Williams as federal chairman of the Crusade for Freedom was made public Sept. 18. . . . A Presidential spokesman revealed in Denver Sept. 18 that Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower had not registered to vote in November in Gettysburg, Pa. because they had not been residents long enough to qualify as voters until spring. [See Vol. XIV, p. 416B-C2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Security Ousters Probed

Civil Service Comm. Chrmn. Philip Young told a Senate Post Office & Civil Svc. subcommittee Sept. 26 that 20,720 federal employes had been fired or had resigned under the Eisenhower security program between May 28, 1953 & June 30, 1955. He testified that 3,614 were dismissed as security risks (less than 10% of the 37,450 dismissed for all reasons) and that 5,696 had resigned with "unfavorable information" in their files. Young reported that in addition to the 3,614 cited above, those dismissed included: 2,355 accused of subversive activities or associations, 840 alleged sex perverts, 3,002 convicted of felonies &/or misdemeanors, 5,213 with other types of unfitness. [See p. 266G1]

Subcom. Chrmn. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.) assailed Young's figures as "a numbers racket." Sen. Matthew Neely (D., W. Va.) said they had been "extravagantly & injustly" used by leading Republicans, including "the President himself," to smear Democrats and give the impression that all dismissed employes were Communists hired by Democratic administrations. They challenged Young to name a single convicted Communist on his list. Young replied that this was the Justice Dept.'s responsibility, not his.

Benson Admits Ladejinsky Error

Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, appearing at his own request before the subcommittee Sept. 27, conceded that his department had taken "a gratuitous & unnecessary move" when it labeled land reform expert Wolf Ladejinsky a security risk after having decided for other reasons not to keep Ladejinsky as agricultural attaché in Japan. Ladejinsky was suspended by the Agri. Dept. Jan. 1955 & subsequently hired by the Forgn. Operations Admin. The Agri. Dept. later cleared him. [See p. 225B2]

Other Testimony

Veterans Admin. Harvey V. Higley testified before the subcommittee Sept. 27 that a "great majority" of 499 ousted VA employes on Young's security-risk list really were fired under normal Civil Service procedures for non-security reasons. Higley disclaimed responsibility when asked by subcommittee counsel Paul Hadlick why employes not discharged as security risks "wind up on a list, for political purposes, as a security risk."

Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker confirmed Sept. 27 his Sept. 8 admission that the Army was mistaken in charging Wayne U. Prof. Alfred Y. Kelly with aiding American Youth for Democracy, an alleged Red-front group, when Kelly actually had helped drive it from the campus.

Subcom. member Frank Carlson (R., Kan.) said as the hearings ended Sept. 28 that "the handful of cases" aired was not enough to condemn the security program. He noted that Admin. officials who had testified had admitted faults in the system and were trying to make it "effective & just." Sen. Johnston retorted that the federal security system was "slipshod," that "it has slandered the good name of" federal employes.

The subcommittee reported the security program up to June 30, 1955 had cost $37,413,267.

(Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy [R., Wis.] urged Pres. Eisenhower in a letter Sept. 22 to lead a GOP counterattack against critics of the security system. McCarthy said "left-wing Democrats" & "liberal-front organizations" were "scoring new successes every day." He asked that the President grant Congressional investigators free access to Govt. security files [see Vol. XIV, p. 155C2]. Sen. Everett M. Dirksen [R., Ill.] told reporters Sept. 22 that the defection of British diplomats Donald Maclean & Guy Burgess* to the Communists was "all too eloquent proof that more & more emphasis must be placed on an absolute type of security where matters of high security are involved." He said this also required caution in the exchange of atomic & other classified data with other countries.) [See p. 310G2]

Other Security Cases

The Coast Guard cleared Norman Pierre Gaston, 23, for a reserve commission Sept. 12 after a 4-month delay. His mother had been charged with connection with groups on the Atty. General's "subversive" list. A Coast Guard inquiry concluded that Gaston's association with her "has not been close." [See p. 287G2]

Dr. Henry N. Wriston, Brown U. pres. emeritus, told the House Govt. Operations Com. in a hearing Sept. 15 that the State Dept. had denied Forgn. Service jobs to applicants because of allegations that their relatives were security risks. Deputy State Undersecy. Loy Henderson told reporters he knew of no such cases since he took office in Jan. 1955. He said Wriston apparently was referring to studies made in 1954 by a committee of private citizens & officials headed by Wriston.

The Army nullified an "undesirable" discharge for James M. Staebler, 26, a white man who had protested a rumored plan for resegregation of the former all-Negro 600th QM Co. at Ft. Devens, Mass., it was disclosed Sept. 1. Staebler contended that after a series of protests to superiors, he found himself under security risk investigation in Feb. 1954 and received the "undesirable" discharge Dec. 14, 1954. He appealed to the Discharge Review Bd. and received a general discharge Aug. 20. He had denied ever belonging to the Socialist Workers (Trotskyite) or Communist parties.

*British Forgn. Office issued a White Paper Sept. 23 on the Burgess-Maclean affair; it repeated information disclosed by Vladimir Petrov. [See p. 310G2]

Communism. Max Morris Weiss, 45, alleged Red underground leader trained in Moscow, was arrested by the FBI in New York Sept. 19 after a 4-yr. search. He had been indicted in Chicago May 14, 1954 on charges of violating the Smith Act by being a Communist Party member with knowledge that the CP planned forcible overthrow of the Govt. Weiss was the 6th arrested under the Smith Act "membership clause." 5th arrested was John Francis Noto, 38, who allegedly had been "underground" since 1951. He was seized by the FBI in Buffalo, N. Y. Aug. 31 under an indictment handed down Nov. 8, 1954. . . . Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. announced Sept. 13 that his group was investigating charges that the Govt. had paid millions of dollars to Communist-operated trade schools attended by Korea war veterans under the GI bill. . . . Mrs. Mary Knowles, appearing for the 3d time before the Senate Internal Security Subcom., testified Sept. 15 that she was not a Communist but refused to say whether she had been. She did not invoke the 5th Amend. but based her refusal on her assertion that she knew nothing about subversion, sabotage, espionage or anything within the subcommittee's jurisdiction. Ex-FBI undercover man Herbert Philbrick had told the subcommittee in 1953 that he had known her as a Communist. On her refusal in 1953 to tell the subcommittee whether she was a Red, Mrs. Knowles had been dismissed as a South Norwood, Mass. librarian. Subsequently she was employed by the Quaker-run William Jeanes Memorial Library in Plymouth Meeting, Pa. despite American Legion & DAR protests and withdrawal of Community Chest & other local funds from the library. In June the Fund for the Republic gave the library a $5,000 grant "for courageous & effective defense of democratic principles" in keeping her. . . . The Senate Internal Security Subcom. Sept. 12 asked the Justice Dept. to cite the Southern Conf. Educational Fund, Inc. as a Communist front. Aubrey Williams, fund pres., denied Sept. 12 that the organization had "Communist tendencies." He charged it was attacked because it fought segregation. [See Vol. XIV, p. 93D2]

Immigration. Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), co-author of the 1952 McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, issued a statement in Washington Sept. 10 to reply to "persistent propaganda" against the act. He said: 858,536 aliens had entered the U.S. during the fiscal year ended June 30—a 14% increase over 1954's total, which was 22% higher than 1953's; non-quota immigrants totaled 155,358, almost double the number admitted under immigration quotas, which totaled 82,232; among the 155,358 non-quota immigrants were 28,802 admitted under the 1953 Refugee Relief Act. (The State Dept. reported Sept. 21 that 33,523 persons had entered the U.S. under the 1953 Refugee Relief Act as of Sept. 2 and about 20,000 others had been given visas but had not arrived in the U.S. The combined total of 52,060 represented 25% of the 211,000 to be admitted before expiration of the act Dec. 31, 1955. [See p. 183D2-F3] . . . Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), Senate Internal Security Subcom. chairman, issued a statement in Washington Sept. 16 warning that changes in the Refugee Relief Act (such as proposed by Pres. Eisenhower) "would quickly flood the U.S. with criminals & Communist agents." Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.), in London Sept. 19, challenged Eastland's statement and denied that U. S. security would suffer from a relaxation of immigration rules. Celler said Eastland's conclusions were based on information given by Wm. F. Heimlich, ex-Army Intelligence chief in Berlin.

Constitutional Rights. Warnings that traditional American rights & liberties were being threatened were laid before the Senate Subcom. on Constitutional Rights Sept. 17 in an unusual hearing on the 168th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. The warnings, contained in petitions "for the redress of grievances," were presented by 11 citizen representatives who charged that (a) Negroes were denied civil rights, (b) Govt. officials often withheld information in disregard of the people's right to know, (c) the use of anonymous accusers & some Congressional investigative methods endangered freedom, (d) some persons wrongly claimed that Constitutional rights were being eroded "whenever a perjurer or a traitor is punished for his crime," (e) innocent persons might be punished because of association or relationship with Communists or ex-Reds, (f) the First Amend. was violated by labor contracts forcing workers to join unions, (g) many states had adopted laws unjustly curbing workers' rights to participate in union activity.

Armed Forces. Chrmn. Chet Holifield (D., Calif.) of a House Military Operations subcommittee ordered Sept. 27 an investigation of charges that the Navy had accepted 56 F3H-1 Demon jet fighter planes which could not fly. The charges were in a letter from Rep. Frank M. Karsten (D., Mo.), who said 6 of the planes had crashed and 2 test pilots had been killed during tests. The aircraft, built by McDonnell Aircraft Corp., cost $1,068,000 each not counting engine & instruments. According to Karsten: The $225,050 Westinghouse engines for which the planes were designed developed insufficient power (7,200 lb. of thrust) for the plane's weight; therefore 29 planes were being converted to more powerful (10,000 lb. of thrust) but cheaper ($147,744 each) Allison engines; the remaining planes were to be used for "armament research" & mechanic training since conversion would be too costly. . . . The Navy, using the draft for the first time since World War II, called Sept. 15 for 56,000 draftees in the Nov. 1955-May 1956 period to maintain authorized strength.

LATIN AMERICA

New Argentine Regime

Maj. Gen. Eduardo Lonardi took office Sept. 23 as Provisional President of Argentina [see p. 315F1]. Thousands of citizens in Buenos Aires turned out to greet Lonardi with shouts of "Liberty! Liberty!" when he arrived at Buenos Aires airport from Cordoba.

Lonardi, who pledged a "rule of law," had said Sept. 22 in Cordoba that he would issue a call in about 25 days for national elections to be held in 6 or 7 mos. He also issued a decree Sept. 22 dissolving Congress, and the new Govt. ordered that all Perón supporters in both houses (178 out of 190) be arrested for "investigation." In his inaugural address Sept. 23, Lonardi pledged to maintain workers' benefits achieved under the Perón regime, restore independence to universities and protect the Catholic church.

During Lonardi's inauguration scattered pro-Perón riots broke out in Buenos Aires suburbs, Rosario & Santa Fé. Tank forces restored order. (Army sources revealed Sept. 22 that at least 4,000 persons had been killed during the uprising.)

Uruguay was the first nation to recognize the Lonardi Govt. Sept. 22. The U. S. granted recognition Sept. 25. (Lonardi said Sept. 23 his Govt. would not conclude the Standard Oil of Calif. contract initiated by Perón [see p. 162D1]. Prospecting for Argentine oil, Lonardi said, would be undertaken by Argentines.)

Peron Fate in Doubt

Deposed Pres. Juan D. Perón remained aboard a Paraguayan gunboat Sept. 27, 3 mi. out of Buenos Aires harbor, where he had been since Sept. 21. Lonardi reportedly had given permission for Perón to leave for Paraguay at any time, but the safe-conduct pass from Paraguay apparently had been held up. Lonardi told newsmen Sept. 25 that an investigation would be launched to discover whereabouts of several million dollars Perón allegedly had misappropriated and secreted in foreign banks. Army sources reported Sept. 28 that Perón had left valuables at the Presidential Palace estimated to be worth $20 million, including 14 cars & 400 suits. Rear Adm. Alberto Teisaire, Vice Pres. under Perón, was arrested in Buenos Aires Sept. 24.

Lonardi Forms Cabinet

Lonardi's Cabinet appointments: (Sept. 24) *Vice Pres.*— Rear Adm. Isaac Rojas; *Interior & Justice*—Dr. Eduardo Busso; *Navy* — Rear Adm. Teodoro Hartung; *Aviation*—Vice Commodore Ramon Amadeo Abrahin; *Army* — Gen. Leon Justo Bengoa; *Education, Health & Welfare*—Dr. Ernesto Alfredo Bottger; *Finance & Treasury*—Eugenio José Folcini; *Public Works* — José Blas Paladino. (Sept. 26) *Commerce*—Luis Maria Ygartua; *Industry*—Horacio Morixe; *Labor & Social Security* — Luis Benito Cerruti Costa; *Forgn. Min.*—Dr. Mario Amadeo; *Press*—Dr. Juan Carlos Gayeneche. Rear Adm. Samuel Toranzo Calderon, released from prison Sept. 21 [see p. 315C3], was named Amb. to Spain Sept. 28.

La Prensa Fate Undecided

An indication that *La Prensa*, leading Argentine newspaper which was confiscated by Perón in 1951 [see Vol. XI, p. 390C], might eventually be restored to Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz was given Sept. 26 when Lonardi said he agreed with an earlier statement by Gainza Paz in New York that *La Prensa's* future should be decided by the courts. Lonardi's remarks were made in an effort to clarify an impression given by Gen. Confed. of Labor Secy. Gen. Hugo di Pietro in a radio speech Sept. 25 in which he said *La Prensa* would remain an organ of the CGT, as it had been since 1951.

FOREIGN

Morocco. French Premier Edgar Faure demanded Sept. 28 an early settlement of a 2-week deadlock over the appointment of the 3d member of a 3-man regency council to replace Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa [see p. 303C3]. French & Moroccan negotiators had agreed on the appointment of nationalist Pasha Si Bekkai & pro-French Si El Hadj Mohammed el Mokri, Grand Vizier to the Sultan. Selection of the 3d, or "neutral," member caused a series of French Cabt. quarrels & meetings with Resident-Gen. Pierre Georges Boyer de Latour du Moulin. The latter was instructed by Faure Sept. 28 to persuade the Sultan by Sept. 30 to quit the throne at once and permit implementation of the program approved by the French Cabt. Sept. 12. The Sultan had announced Sept. 17 that he intended to remain on the throne. [See p. 303B3]

Algeria. French Premier Faure said in a radio speech Sept. 25 that France intended to keep Algeria as an integral part of France. He said France would find "its economy seriously af-

fected and its world influence compromised" if Algeria were separated from it, and Algeria would be "at once condemned to economic decay" if it were "disassociated." "Our goal is to achieve shortly the complete integration of Algeria." 42 of 60 Moslem members of the Algerian Assembly met in Algiers Sept. 26 & decided to refuse discussion of a reform program put forward by France. They said they would attend the opening of the Assembly Sept. 27 only long enough to express opposition to French policy. French Governor-Gen. Jacques Soustelle Sept. 27 postponed the meeting, which was to have discussed plans for strengthening integration. [See p. 289F2] (The UN Gen. Assembly's Steering Com. Sept. 22 rejected, 8-5, an Asian-African request to place the problem of Algerian unrest on the Assembly's agenda. [See p. 298F2]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Birdman of Alcatraz: The Story of Robt. Stroud. By Thos. E. Gaddis. About convicted murderer with 3d-grade education who studied astronomy, mathematics, engineering, theosophy in prison, became outstanding authority on canaries & author of 500-page classic "Stroud's Digest of the Diseases of Birds" (published 1942). Sept. 12. (Random House, 334 pp., $3.95)†

Confessions of Felix Krull, Confidence Man. By Thos. Mann. Trans. from German by Denver Lindley. Early years of picaresque rogue. First book of proposed 2-vol. series Mann did not live to finish. Sept. 19. (Knopf, 384 pp., $4.50)*

The Fifteen Weeks. By Jos. M. Jones. Ex-State Dept. official's report on Feb. 21-June 5, 1947 period when Britain ended aid to Soviet-threatened Greece & Turkey and U. S. intervened. Sept. 22. (Viking, 296 pp., $3.75)†

Jefferson Davis: American Patriot, 1808-1861. By Hudson Strode. First book of projected 2-vol. biog. of Confederate President. Sept. 8. (Harcourt, Brace, 460 pp., $6.75)†

The King's Peace 1673-1741. Vol. 1 of The Great Rebellion. By C. V. Wedgwood. Narrative history of British Isles in Charles I's reign during 4 years preceding civil wars. First vol. of projected series expected to cover restoration of Charles II. Sept. 20. (Macmillan, 410 pp., $5.50)†

Krebiozen: The Great Cancer Mystery. By Dr. Geo. D. Stoddard. Report on controversial anti-cancer drug. Sept. 21. (Beacon Press, $3.50)† [See Vol. XIII, p. 6G]

Last Full Measure. Vol. 4 of Lincoln the President. By J. G. Randall & Richard N. Current. Concluding vol. of biog. Completed by Current after Randall's death. Sept. 26. (Dodd, Mead, 421 pp., $7.50)†

Lawrence of Arabia: A Biographical Enquiry. By Richard Aldington. Study designed to prove T. E. Lawrence at least "half a fraud." Sept. 26. (Regnery, 448 pp., $5)†

The Legend of the Baal-Shem. By Martin Buber. Trans. by Maurice Friedman. 20 legends about Israel ben Eliezer, founder of Hasidism. Sept. 21. (Harper, $2.75)†

Maybe I'm Dead. By Joe Klaas. Story of forced march of 10,000 Allied prisoners of Nazi Germany. Sept. 12. (Macmillan, 408 pp., $4.50)*

Midpoint. By Isabella Holt. Story of good-natured girl shackled by small-town Midwest social code. Sept. 12. (Bobbs-Merrill, 314 pp., $3.75)*

Red Sky at Midnight. By Robt. F. Mirvish. About cargo ship's scrapes with subs & planes en route to Murmansk. Sept. 8. (Sloane-Morrow, $3.95)*

So Help Me God. By Felix Jackson. About conservative young lawyer, outraged at excesses of Red-hunting investigators, who writes Congressional committee anonymous letter in which he denounces himself as Communist. Sept. 21. (Viking, 310 pp., $3.50)*

The Tontine. By Thos. B. Costain. 2-vol. novel about English industrialist families involved in rich tontine (form of annuity in which, as a beneficiary dies, his share goes to survivors until eventually sole survivor owns entire sum). Literary Guild's Oct. selection. Sept. 23. (Doubleday, 2 vols., 930 pp., $5.95)*

Waterfront. By Budd Schulberg. Novel based on Schulberg's prize-winning movie "On the Waterfront." Sept. 9. (Random House, 320 pp., $3.95)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

SPORTS

Baseball

The N.Y. Yankees clinched the AL championship Sept. 23 (their 6th AL pennant in 7 yrs. under Charles Dillon [Casey] Stengel's managership) after a close race until the last week of the season with Cleveland, Chicago & Boston. Brooklyn, managed by Walter Alston, previously had clinched the NL title [see p. 308E1]. Final major league standings Sept. 25:

Natl.	W.	L.	Pct.	GB	Amer.	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Bkln.	98	55	.641	—	N.Y.	96	58	.623	—
Mil.	85	69	.552	13½	Clev.	93	61	.604	3
N.Y.	80	74	.519	18½	Chi.	91	63	.591	5
Phila.	77	77	.500	21½	Bost.	84	70	.545	12
Cinci.	75	79	.487	23½	Detr.	79	75	.513	17
Chi.	72	81	.471	26	K.C.	63	91	.409	33
St. L.	68	86	.442	30½	Balt.	57	97	.370	39
Pitt.	60	94	.390	38½	Wash.	53	101	.344	43

BATTING

National	A.B.	Hits	Pct.
Richie Ashburn, Phila.	533	180	.338
Willie Mays, New York	580	185	.319
Stan Musial, St. Louis	562	179	.319
Roy Campanella, Bklyn.	446	142	.318
Ted Kluszewski, Cinci.	612	162	.314
Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	602	189	.314
Carl Furillo, Brooklyn	523	164	.314
Wally Post, Cincinnati	601	186	.309
Duke Snider, Brooklyn	538	166	.309
Gus Bell, Cincinnati	610	188	.308
Don Mueller, New York	605	185	.306
Smoky Burgess, Phila.-Cin.	442	133	.301
American	**A.B.**	**Hits**	**Pct.**
Al Kaline, Detroit	588	200	.340
Vic Power, Kan. City	596	190	.319
George Kell, Chicago	429	134	.312
Nelson Fox, Chicago	636	198	.311
Harvey Kuenn, Detroit	620	190	.306
Al Smith, Cleveland	607	186	.306
Mickey Mantle, N. Y.	517	158	.306
Mickey Vernon, Washington	538	162	.301
*Ted Williams, Boston	320	114	.356

*Ineligible for batting championship for lack of 400 times at bat. [See p. 172F2]

Home Runs		Runs Batted In	
Mays, N. Y. (NL)	51	Snider, Brooklyn	136
Kluszewski, Cinci.	47	Mays, N. Y. (NL)	127
Banks, Chi. (NL)	44	Ennis, Phila.	120
Snider, Brooklyn	42	Banks, Chi. (NL)	117
Mathews, Milwk.	41	Boone, Detroit	116
Mantle, N. Y. (AL)	37	Jensen, Boston	116

PITCHING

National	W.	L.	American	W.	L.
Roberts, Phila.	23	14	Ford, New York	18	7
Newcombe ,Bkn.	20	5	Lemon, Cleve.	18	10
Nuxhall, Cinci.	17	12	Sullivan, Boston	18	13
Spahn, Milwk.	17	14	Wynn, Cleve.	17	11

Leo Durocher, 49, N.Y. Giants mgr. since mid-1948 and previously Brooklyn mgr. 1939-48, retired from baseball as the season ended Sept. 25 and was succeeded as Giants mgr. by Bill Rigney, ex-Giant & mgr. of Minneapolis (Amer. Assn. champions). Durocher was signed by NBC Sept. 27 as a $1,000-a-wk. TV talent executive, sports commentator & goodwill representative with hq. in Hollywood. [See p. 236E1; Vol. XIV, 428C1] . . . **Frank Lane,** Chicago White Sox (AL) gen. mgr. since 1948, resigned Sept. 23 because of disagreements with club vice pres. Charles Comiskey. [See Vol. VIII, p. 328H] . . . **Fred Haney,** 57, was released Sept. 25 as Pittsburgh mgr. [See Vol. XIII, p. 328E1] . . . **Paul Richards,** Baltimore gen. & field mgr., was fined $2,500 & the Baltimore club was fined $2,000 Sept. 23 by Baseball Comm. Ford C. Frick for having violated major league bonus rules in having tried to conceal a bonus contract with pitcher Bob Borland of Oakland (Pacific Coast League). Borland was declared a free agent. [See Vol. XIV, p. 312G2] . . . **Attendance** at major league games this year totaled 16,624,148 (AL 8,943,465, NL 7,680,683) as against 15,935,883 in 1954, the AP reported Sept. 25. [See Vol. XIV, p. 328A2]

Other Winners

Golf: Doug Ford won the $43,000 Sponsors tourney in Newton, Mass. Sept. 26, for $7,000 [See p. 268B1]. Polly Riley of Ft. Worth won the women's Trans-Mississippi tourney in Oklahoma City Sept. 25. [See. p. 56A3] . . . **Horse racing:** King Ranch's High Gun, Bill Boland up, won the $106,700 Sysonby Stakes at Belmont (N.Y.) Sept. 24, for $70,600. (High Gun's retirement to stud was announced Sept 27.) [See p. 252E1] Mrs. H. L. Nathenson's Blue Choir, Willie Hartack up, won the $104,600 United Nations Handicap at Atlantic City Sept. 24, for $74,600. Farmstead Acres' Quick Chief, Billy Haughton driving, won the $66,608.66 Little Brown Jug pacing classic Sept. 22 in Delaware, O., for $24,645.24. [See p. 300E1] . . . **Tennis:** Tony Trabert & Mrs. Beverly Baker Fleitz won singles titles in the Pacific Southwest tourney in Los Angeles Sept. 25. [See p. 308C1]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Sept. 24—Phila. 27, N. Y. 17. **Sept. 25**—Baltimore 23, Chicago Bears 17; Green Bay 20, Detroit 17; Washn. 27, Cleveland 17; Los Angeles 23, San Francisco 14. **Sept. 26**—Pittsburgh 14, Chicago Cardinals 7.

College

Sept. 18

Ark. 21, Tulsa 6
Baylor 35, H.-Sim. 4
Denver 19, Ia. St. 7
Fla. 20, Miss. St. 14
Fla. St. 7, NC St. 0
Ga. Tech 14, Miami 6
Hawaii 6, Nebr. 0
Houston 54, Mont. 12
LSU 19, Kentucky 7
Maryland 13, Mo. 12
Miss. 26, Georgia 13
Ore. St. 33, Brig.-Yg. 0
Pitt 27, Calif. 7
Stanford 33, COP 14
Tex. Tech 20, Tex. 14
TCU 47, Kansas 14
Tulane 20, VMI 7
USC 50, Wash. St. 12
Wake F. 13, VPI 0
Wyo. 38, Kan. St. 20
Wash. 14, Idaho 7

Sept. 23

Denver 33, Drake 7
San Jose 34, Hawaii 0
Toledo 12, Detroit 7
USC 42, Oregon 15

Sept. 24

Army 81, Furman 0
Auburn 15, Chatnga. 6
Baylor 19, Vilnva. 2
Bost. C. 27, Brandeis 0
Buckn. 25, Albrgt. 14
Citadel 26, Elon 18
Clemson 20, Va. 7
Colgate 21, Dartm. 20
Colo. 14, Ariz. 0
Colo. A&M 25, N.M. 0
Colmba. 14, Brown 12
Cornell 14, Lehigh 6
Duke 33, NC St. 7
Ga. 14, Vandblt. 13
Ga. Tech 14, Fla. 7
G. Wash. 25, VMI 6
H. Cross 42, Temple 7
Illinois 20, Calif. 13
Iowa 28, Kan. St. 7
Kan. 13, Wash. St. 0
Maryland 7, UCLA 0
Miami (O.) 25, Northwestern 14
Mich. 42, Missouri 7
Mich. St. 20, Ind. 13
Miss. St. 13, Tenn. 7
Navy 7, W&M 0
Notre Dame 17, SMU 0
Ohio St. 28, Nebr. 20
Oklahoma 13, N. C. 6
Ore. St. 10, Stanford 0
Pa. St. 35, Bos. U. 0
Pitt 22, Syracuse 12
Prnctn. 41, Rutgers 7
Purdue 14, COP 7
TCU 32, Tex. Tech 0
Tulsa 41, H.-Sim. 19
Utah 20, Idaho 13
VPI 33, Penn 0
Wake F. 34, S. C. 19
Wash. 30, Minn. 0
W. Va. 33, Richmnd. 12
Wichita 19, Utah St. 0
Wyo. 35, Mont. 0
Yale 14, Conn. 0

OBITUARIES

Wendell Berge, 52, ex-Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. who headed Justice Dept.'s Anti-Trust Div. 1943-47; Sept. 24 in Washington. [See Vol. XI, p. 100B]

Donald Clifford Brace, 73, co-fndr. & ex-pres. Harcourt, Brace & Co. (book pblshrs.); Sept. 20 in New York.

Walter W. Chamblin Jr., 57, vice pres. Natl. Assn. of Mfrs.; Sept. 23 in

Hot Springs, Va. by falling down Homestead Hotel elevator shaft.

Emile Fabre, 86, French playwright, administrator of Comédie Française 1915-36; Sept. 25 in Paris.

Frederick Sayward Fales, 82, pres. Standard Oil of N.Y. 1932-40; Sept. 24 in New Rochelle, N.Y.

Jakoc Goldschmidt, 72, German-born financier, art collector; Sept. 23 in N.Y. of heart attack.

Konstantin Hierl, 80, convicted major Nazi offender who headed Nazi Germany's Labor Service 1934-45; Sept. 23 in Heidelberg.

Peter Janko, Hungarian judge who presided over treason trial of ex-Forgn. Min. Laszlo Rajk in 1949; suicide Sept. 15 in Budapest reported in Vienna Sept. 24. [See Vol. IX, p. 309M]

Samuel Henry Kress, 92, fndr. & chrmn. S. H. Kress & Co. store chain, art collector; Sept. 22 in New York.

Adolph W. Machlet, 90, industrialist, inventor of more than 60 metallurgical processes; Sept. 27 in Elizabeth, N. J.

Edith Wynne Matthison, 83, British-born actress prominent on U.S. stage 1902-1918, widow of playwright-actor Chas. Rann Kennedy; Sept. 23 in West Los Angeles.

Arthur Chester Millspaugh, 72, ex-U.S. State Dept. economic adviser; Sept. 24 in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Martha Norelius (Mrs. Alanson C. Brown Jr.), 45, U.S. Olympic swimming champion 1924, 1928; Sept. 26 in St. Louis.

Oom the Omnipotent (Dr. Pierre Arnold Bernard, born Peter Coon), 80, founder of mystic cults presumably based on Hinduism; Sept. 27 in New York.

Rear Adm. John Richard Perry, 56, organizer of U.S. Navy's Seabees in World War II; Sept. 25 in Washington of heart attack.

Robert Riskin, 58, screen writer (*It Happened One Night*), husband of actress Fay Wray; Sept. 20 in Hollywood after semi-paralysis since 1950 due to brain clot.

Walter Dill Scott, 86, pres. Northwestern U. 1920-39, pioneer in applying psychology to business; Sept. 23 in Evanston, Ill. of stroke.

William H. Smathers, 64, U.S. Senator 1937-43 (D., N.J.), uncle of Sen. George Smathers (D., Fla.); Sept. 24 in Asheville, N.C.

John Henry Tait, 83, Australian theatrical impresario; Sept. 23 in Melbourne.

Dr. José P. Tamborini, 69, Argentine parliamentarian defeated for presidency in 1946 by Juan D. Perón, Interior Min. 1925-28; Sept. 25 in Buenos Aires.

MISCELLANEOUS

Acquittals in Till Case

Roy Bryant, 24, & J. W. Milam, 36, half-brothers, were acquitted Sept. 23 by an all-white jury in Sumner, Miss. of the murder of Emmett Louis Till, 14, of Chicago, a Negro youth who allegedly had whistled at, embraced & obscenely insulted Bryant's wife, Carolyn, 21. Jurors said their verdict was based on a defense contention that a body taken from the Tallahatchie River Aug. 31 (identified as Till's by members of his family) was too badly decomposed for positive identification.

Bryant & Milam remained under indictment in Greenwood, LeFlore Co., Miss. on charges of having kidnapped Till Aug. 28 from the cabin of his uncle, Moses Wright.

Wright, a prosecution witness in the Sumner trial Sept. 21, identified Bryant & Milam as 2 of 3 men who had abducted Till. Willie Reed, 19, Negro, testified Sept. 21 that a man resembling Milam had taken a Negro resembling Till into a barn owned by Milam's brother and that he later heard screaming in the barn. Peace officers testified that Bryant & Milam said they took Till from the Wright home but released him when they found he was not the Negro who had insulted Mrs. Bryant.

Mrs. Bryant testified Sept. 22 for purposes of putting her story on the court record but Circuit Judge Curtis Swango Jr. removed the jury while she testified after ruling that her evidence did not bear on the murder charge. She said a Negro who spoke with a "northern brogue" (she did not identify him as Till) had come into the Bryant store in Money, Miss., Aug. 24, proposed a "date," seized her by the waist, boasted that he had "been with white women before," spoken an obscene word, and later "wolf-whistled" at her after another Negro had pulled him out of the store.

Both prosecution & defense attorneys in the case denounced persons outside Mississippi who attracted national interest to the case. But the state demanded a conviction for murder and stressed that Till, if guilty of misconduct toward Mrs. Bryant, deserved only chastisement as a wayward juvenile.

Wright announced Sept. 24 he would move to Albany, N.Y. Reed flew to Chicago Sept. 24 with Mrs. Mamie Bradley (Till's mother) and Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D., Mich.), a Negro. NAACP Chrmn. Dr. Channing Tobias of New York Sept. 23 praised Judge Swango's "fair & impartial conduct of the trial" but denounced the jurors as deserving "a medal from the Kremlin" for "meritorious service in communism's war against democracy." Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi, who had designated a special prosecutor (Robert B. Smith) to assist Dist. Atty. Gerald Chatham in the murder prosecution, said Sept. 24 that authorities "did all we could do" to insure a just trial. [See p. 300E2]

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Storms & Accidents. Hurricane Janet, 10th & most violent Caribbean hurricane of the season, caused an estimated 150 deaths in the Windward Islands, 125-200 deaths on Grenada and 24 deaths on Barbados Sept. 22-23, and about 200 deaths on the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico Sept. 28. A U.S. Navy hurricane-hunter Neptune plane carrying a crew of 9 and 2 newsmen was lost in the storm Sept. 27 near Swan Island off British Honduras. [See p. 316B2] . . . 15 of 47 persons aboard a BOAC Argonaut airliner en route from London to Lagos, Nigeria were killed Sept. 22 when it crashed during a dust storm near Tripoli, Libya. . . . 40 persons were reported killed & 100 injured Sept. 23 at Gomez Palacio, Mexico when 2 dynamite trucks crashed into a passenger-freight train and their cargo exploded. . . . 2 of 5 men aboard a Flying Tiger DC-4 cargo plane that crashed at sea during a Honolulu-Wake Island flight Sept. 23 were rescued at sea Sept. 25 by the crew of a freighter.

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Galveston, Tex. Police Comm. Walter L. Johnston ordered Sept. 24 that all gambling, prostitution & illegal liquor establishments still operating in the city be closed as demanded by the Chamber of Commerce. Mayor George Roy Clough, who had advocated a segregated red-light district & legalized gambling, said Sept. 24 he agreed that existing laws should be enforced. [See p. 252A3] . . . **Major crimes** in the U.S. during Jan.-June totaled 1,128,350 (one every 13.9 sec.) as against 1,136,140 in the corresponding period of 1954, the first decline in the U.S. crime rate since 1948, the FBI reported Sept. 25. [See p. 144F2]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Robert Marcus, 2 days old when kidnapped Sept. 19 from the nursery of Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco, was returned unharmed Sept. 28 to his parents, Dr. & Mrs. Sanford Marcus, by Mrs. Betty Jean Benedicto, 27, who said she had taken the baby because she wanted a child.

Dr. James R. Killian Jr., MIT pres., was named by Henry Ford 2d Sept. 24 as chairman of the Ford-financed Org. & Planning Com. of the Atoms for Peace Awards. Other committee members: Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Mrs. Douglas Horton, Dr. Mervin J. Kelly, Dr. Alan Waterman. [See p. 262E3] . . . **Alger Hiss,** 50, went off parole after making his final report to a parole officer in New York Sept. 23. [See pp. 291E2, 211C3, 120A1, A3, 117A-B2, 89D2] . . . **Ex-Gov. & Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey** left New York by plane Sept. 24 for a trip around the world. [See p. 316G2] . . . **Prince Albert,** 21, younger brother of King Baudouin of Belgium, arrived in New York aboard the *Ile de France* Sept. 23 for a 2-month U.S. visit.

Married: Singer Eddie Fisher, 26, to actress Debbie Reynolds, 23; Sept. 24 in Grossinger, N. Y. . . . Novelist James T. Farrell, 51, to his first wife, Dorothy Butler Farrell; Sept. 10 in Montclair, N. J. (They had been married in 1931, divorced in 1940; Farrell married Hortense Alden in 1940, divorced her in 1955.) . . . Rome-born Princess Virginia Ira Fürstenberg, 15, to Madrid-born Prince Alfonse Hohenlohe-Langenburg, 31; Sept. 21 in Venice.